



THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1899.

THE MESS into which the President's policy of empire over the Philippines has involved the country forces us to consider the history of this gross blundering. The President began his administration as the friend of peace. He remained very conservative up to a year ago, and even later. Not even the blowing up of the Maine disturbed his equanimity. He was no jingo. He would not concede that the Cuban insurgents were belligerents, and still less that they had a government he could recognize. He made one demand after another upon Spain and then, after she had yielded to all but one, he flopped over violently to the war party and in dictating terms of peace he out-heroded Herod himself. He is hardly out of one war when he prostitutes his office to involve us in another, and one wholly unnecessary. Let us go back to last spring. Battle was joined over our final demand that Spain should evacuate the island of Cuba. He expressly disclaimed any idea or purpose of holding on to Cuba. Not a word was said about taking Porto Rico or about the Philippines. There was, even the whisper of a revolt or discontent with Spanish rule in Porto Rico. As for the Philippines, all we knew about them was that the natives were then prosecuting a revolt against Spanish authority, with great success, and that Spain was unable to subdue them. It was claimed that our war was a war for "humanity," and to be waged on a high moral plane. Nothing was said about conquering Porto Rico or the Philippines. Cuba was our objective point. Even then the plan was to wait till autumn before sending out our army, and it was only the accidental fact of Cervera's fleet being at Santiago that led to the sending of an expedition to capture it. After the defeat of Spain at Manila, in Porto Rico and Cuba, and Spain had sued for peace, the task of the President might not have been altogether easy, but his duties were plainly pointed out by the act of Congress declaring war and by the attitude the country had assumed. If he had simply aimed to do his duty, the negotiations at Paris might have been easily and quickly terminated. All the President had to do was to consider the act of Congress declaring war, as pointing out his line of duty. But he had schemes and purposes not avowed fully even now, that a plain and simple performance of his duty would not tend to promote. What the President might have done and ought to have done was to have his agents at Paris insist in the treaty of peace the same provision in respect to Porto Rico and Philippines that had been demanded in the case of Cuba—namely, for Spain to relinquish her sovereignty merely, thus leaving the road open for us to do in the Philippines what we now say we are going to do in Cuba. Why not? If we depart from this principle, if we convert the war for "humanity" into a game of grab, Cuba is the true point to begin. It lies right at our doors and at the gate way of the Gulf of Mexico. If Spanish power has been dislodged in Cuba, it is the work of the army and navy of the United States. The Cuban insurgents, by all accounts, did nothing in the war. So far from helping our soldiers, they robbed them. So far from fighting, they were dodging in the bushes. It is true that taking advantage of tropical jungles and mountain fastnesses they had for years kept up a set of guerrilla bands, burning plantations, and cutting a Spanish thread here and there, but they had no stomach for a regular battle with the Spanish army, even when the American army went down to Santiago to help them. In fact they owe us everything. We owe them nothing. We have fed and clothed them and they now want there millions or more before they give up and suspend their buccaneering habits. The future of the island of Cuba, and of property holders and decent people there, under such a regime cannot be foretold, but it looks gloomy enough. In respect of the Philippines, the case is very different. The Filipinos had rebelled against Spain long before Dewey sailed to Manila and fought his grand fight. They had the Spaniards on the run all over those islands, and before the American troops had landed in sufficient numbers to attempt the capture of the city of Manila, the Filipinos, headed by Aguinaldo, had driven the Spaniards up to the very walls of Manila. It was the same thing all over the islands. When the peace commissioners met in Paris every man of them and the whole world knew that the insurgents forces controlled at least forty-nine out of every fifty square miles in the Philippine islands. Under such a state of things, Spain hardly owning a foot of the soil, the President tells our commissioners to buy the paper Spanish title, spurious and repudiated as it was, and to pay twenty millions of dollars for it! Could there be a greater act of folly? The Spanish soldiers all prisoners, Spain's

ships destroyed, and we pay her twenty millions for the Philippines and for dominion over the inhabitants there! This reminds us of the old tale of "traffic in human flesh." Where did the President find in our laws or our history authority for this act? Why buy a law suit? Why make a peace on terms that necessarily involved another war—a war far more costly even than the late war with Spain? Was the object of the President war or peace? If the latter, how plain and easy his path? His secretary of the Treasury has said that we were going to have more trade and new markets. And this with a country that had so little trade, and produced so little, that nobody, not even the President and his erudite Cabinet knew anything about the islands a year ago. Pursuing this path of demagogism and folly, the President finds a serious obstacle. To carry out this gospel of purchase from Spain, the government set up by these people in the Philippines had to be defied and finally put down by force. Yet they were our allies in the war. They were very efficient allies. They made a bold fight—far better than the miserable Cuban brigands. Now they are to be slaughtered and our brave soldiers, who enlisted merely to fight Spain, must be killed too, in order to crush these people and carry out the imperial policy. Such a war will involve us in an expenditure of one to two hundred million dollars per year. Where will be our gain and where would be our honor in such a war? We are told that "loyalty" requires us to uphold a policy of conquest, imperialism, profligacy, war taxes, gold bonds, and bloodshed, in the name of "humanity." Such talk is the drivell of sycophants and renegades. The sober sense and conscientious instincts of the American people are sure will spurn such a programme of blood, folly and crime.

It is now known that the American army at Manila expected and was well prepared for its recent engagement with the half-armed Filipinos, and that the deliberate shooting of some of the latter, who were walking across the lines without being aware of any danger, was the signal for the fight to begin, in which thousands of the poor savages, armed only with bows and arrows, were ruthlessly slaughtered. And yet Cortez and Pizarro are anathematized in this country for their treatment of the Mexicans and Peruvians.

MR. ROBERT PORTER, the accredited agent of the protectionists, who took the census of 1890, which is not yet completed, and has just negotiated the purchase of a temporary peace with the Cuban chief, Gomez, for three million dollars, has now been sent to Europe on other secret business of the government. The secret business of the government is a very lucrative business to those engaged in it, but very expensive to the people of the country who are taxed to pay the bills.

It is possible that the slaughter of the Filipinos and the burning of their homes and the destruction of their crops may engender in them love for the invaders of their country and inspire them with the idea of becoming good and loyal subjects of this government, but if so, they are certainly different from all the other members of the human race.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. Some Senators say Mr. McEnery has the positive assurance of the republican leaders that his resolution relative to the Philippine question will be passed. Mr. McEnery told Senator Mason to him that the vote had been secured to him and that a vote will be asked after several speeches have been delivered on the subject. Mr. Mason says if there is a prospect of a vote within the next few days he will not try to make any trouble, but if the men who are accused of breaking faith do not toe the mark he intends to throw every obstacle possible in the way of even the appropriation bills. As he said the other day that declaration was a more important matter in his opinion than all of the appropriation bills. Senator Wolcott does not think the resolution ought to be adopted, and if he cannot be induced to withdraw his objection the chances are it will be two weeks before any action is taken. Then several of the Senators who tried to defeat the treaty are against the McEnery resolution. Some declare that it does not mean anything and others who admit that it is all right think that the administration is in for it and will get pretty sick of the whole Philippine business before the close of the year. Mr. Stewart, who usually takes a radical stand on most questions, insists that no sort of resolution ought to be passed. His idea is that the Filipinos having made an attack upon the troops should be treated as rebels and enemies, and that as a penalty the islands should be permanently annexed and controlled by the United States; even if 500,000 soldiers are necessary to hold them down.

General Otis has cabled to the War Department that his demand for the surrender of Iloilo will be made tomorrow. Naval officers who have been to Iloilo say there will be no difficulty taking that town. It is situated almost precisely as Manila is, directly on the coast and with plenty of deep water within half a mile of it, where naval vessels can effectively cover the landing of troops.

The following dispatch from Admiral Dewey was received at the Navy Department this morning.

MANILA, Feb. 9. "After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining who burnt the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. DEWEY."

San Roque is the point at Cavite where the navy yard is and the Filipinos were evidently obstructing work on some of the ships which Dewey had raised. San Roque adjoins Cavite on

the point and is connected with it by a causeway. The naval hospital, as well as the navy yard, is at Cavite. The bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Newport News, Virginia, was the only one of the seventy-eight bills of the same sort that had gone through the committee of the whole that was passed yesterday, the only other one for Virginia, that at Portsmouth, having been held up with the rest.

In the House to-day Mr. Swanson of Virginia succeeded in having passed a bill removing the restrictions that now prevent Joseph Tossant from having his claim against the government prosecuted before the court of claims.

When the candidates for the republican Presidential nominations started out their agents a year before the last national republican convention, they found that Mr. Hanna had been a year ahead of them. That same astute politician is again in the lead, and has already "seen" many republicans and some "independent" editors from the West and South in behalf of Mr. McKinley.

Senator Vest, who was recently re-elected in a surprise for the newspapers as in his home if not in bed, for the rest of his life, was in his seat in the Senate to-day, looking better than he has done for several months.

It was stated in the Gazette yesterday that it was proposed to append the Nicaragua canal bill to the river and harbor bill. In consequence of the short time remaining of the session, this, it was supposed, would be a good scheme, in order to secure the passage of the latter, and it is supported by Senator Morgan, who has heretofore opposed the river and harbor bill; but it is said to-day that should it be attempted, the result would be that both the bills referred to would be defeated.

Common talk at the Capitol to-day is to the effect that judging from recent Presidential appointments some of the votes for the ratification of the Spanish treaty have already been paid for.

The army board now engaged here in awarding honors for meritorious service during the Spanish war have determined that General Miles, the commander of the army, does not deserve any.

A special bulletin issued by the weather bureau this afternoon states that freezing temperature occurred in Florida last night as far south as Tampa. In the eastern Dakotas, Minnesota, western Wisconsin and the region to the northward, the thermometer ranged 32 to 26 degrees below zero, and reached 50 degrees below zero at Minnedosa, Manitoba. Zero temperature extends to a line traced from central Virginia over Tennessee, northern Arkansas and southern Oklahoma; and at Cincinnati the low temperature record has been broken with a reading of 16 degrees below zero, the lowest previous temperature recorded being 12 degrees below. The outlook is that there will be a marked though gradual moderation of the weather during the next few days. In Florida the cold spell will be of brief duration and a return to the normal temperature may be expected in that section by Friday night.

An order was issued to-day by the President calling a court of inquiry to consist of the following members: Major General James E. Wade, U. S. V.; Brigadier General George W. Davis, U. S. V.; Colonel George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.; to meet in this city on the 15th instant to investigate certain allegations of the Major General commanding the army in respect to the usefulness of issue of certain articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to the troops in the field during the recent campaign in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to his findings of fact, the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry.

The military appropriation bill has been completed and will be reported to the House to-day. It carries about ninety million dollars. It will go through the House, but whether it will pass the Senate is not known. As it will be reported to the Senate, it will be the duty of the Senators who opposed the ratification of the Spanish treaty, and for the same reason, to oppose it.

The Gay Street Baptist Church in Georgetown is in flames as this dispatch is being sent off.

The following changes in the fourth class postoffice of Virginia were made to-day: Princess Anne, Princess Anne county, Mrs. N. E. Kellam appointed postmaster, vice L. F. Kelham removed; Tazewell, Franklin county, T. E. Saul, vice C. J. Clingenspeck, resigned.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, a prominent gambler, who has been in the city several days working on Southern Senators for ratification of the Spanish treaty, called on the President this morning and congratulated him on the chance of expansion.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate yesterday evening the Indian appropriation bill, which has been pending for several weeks, was completed and passed. The legislative executive and judicial appropriation bills were taken up, but after 24 pages of it had been disposed of it was laid aside for the day. The bill, as reported, carries appropriations of \$29,400,977, an increase of \$171,040 over the amount as it passed the House.

The action of some democrats, disgruntled at the action of the republicans concerning appropriations for public buildings, prevented the passage of most of these bills yesterday afternoon and shut out the bill for the purchase of the remainder of the custom house site in Baltimore and the bill for the postoffice at Annapolis. Mr. Hendy, of Delaware, made the fight against the bills and succeeded in delaying action by the House to such an extent that but one bill was passed, that for a customs house at Newport News, Va. The bill providing for a public library for Washington to be located in Mt. Vernon Square, was favorably passed upon by the committee of the whole, but shared the fate of the others.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia adjourned yesterday, after deciding a case of wide interest in the State. A merchant of Montgomery county declined to pay the tax levied by the county supervisors on his capital employed in his business. The court decided that counties could not levy such a tax. The question is a very important one, and will require the reconstruction of county tax levies all over the State, to meet the expenses of the schools, roads, etc., for which this tax was levied.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.—In the Law and Chancery Court of Norfolk yesterday a receiver was appointed for the Reese Manufacturing Company, which operates a fish fertilizer company near that city. The appointment of the receiver was on motion of counsel for the Alexandria Fertilizer and Chemical Company.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is a most valuable remedy for all throat and lung affections. It cures a cough or cold in one day. Doses are small. Results sure. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The American troops at Manila had a rest yesterday and their lines were not slightly extended.

A receiver has been asked for the Hoffman House, in New York, by a dissatisfied stockholder.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed the decrees convoking the Cortes on February 20, and re-establishing the constitutional guarantees.

The Anglo-American high joint commission has reached no conclusion on the proposition to give Canada a seaport on the Alaskan coast.

It was announced in the British House of Commons yesterday that Great Britain's policy in China is to come to terms with competitors.

President McKinley yesterday nominated friends of Senator McEnery, who voted for the peace treaty, to several important federal offices in New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Eban Allen, who was Miss Eliza Brice Claggett, of Maryland, dropped dead in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, just before last night's performance.

The national military convention was called to order at Tampa, Fla., yesterday evening by Col. Anderson, of Gov. Bloxham's staff. No business of interest was transacted.

The credentials of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress have been received by Chief Clerk McDowell, of the House of Representatives, and placed on file.

Governor General Brooke of Cuba, it is said, wished to provide a place in the island administration for Gen. Maximo Gomez, if one can be found or created suited to his abilities and acceptable to his tastes.

Senator William N. Roach, of North Dakota, and Miss Verona Pollock were married yesterday morning at the parsonage of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Washington, by Rev. Father Mackin, pastor of the church.

The State Department has declined to recognize the claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity on account of Hungarian miners killed by a sheriff's posse at Hazleton, Pa., on September 10, 1897.

Archbishop Ireland, who is in Rome, is said to be receiving extremely cordial treatment at the Vatican and to be winning new advocates of his views in favor of the so-called "American policy" for the Catholic Church.

The House committee on naval affairs has practically decided to let the Annapolis Naval Academy improvements remain in their present condition for year, and, consequently, no further appropriation may be made until next session.

The report of the war investigation commission declares that the charges of incompetency in the War Department were unfounded. Gen. Miles incurred for public criticisms of army matters, and the commission asserts that there was no evidence that the chief was treated with harshness.

A cold wave extends over the greater part of the country. The mercury in a thermometer is below zero in the northwest, and freezing temperature is recorded in Florida. Snow has accompanied the cold wave in many places, and high winds and high tides add to the discomforts of travel in the Eastern States.

Six cases of yellow fever have developed among members of the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment at Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Havana newspapers have been forbidden to make reference to the fact. The camp has been ordered to be broken up and all belongings of the soldiers disinfectant.

Although Gen. Egan has been suspended without rank or duty, he still remains commissary general of the army, drawing the pay of that office, though not performing the duties, and there is no way in which he can be displaced till he is retired. He will leave for Hawaii in a few days where he will assist his son in the superintending of a plantation. He will probably remain there permanently.

The recent outbreak of the natives in Samoa is said to have been due to the Germans, who, it is claimed, openly supported the Matafua men. The chief justice's life has been boldly threatened by one of the leaders, and the consuls agreed to put the chief justice and his residence under the protection of treaty power, but it is averred that the German consul broke his word, when the American and British consuls acted.

The President and Mrs. McKinley held their last card reception of the season at the Executive Mansion last evening, the guests of honor being members of Congress and the press. About one thousand guests were at the reception. The market value of cut flowers used last night was approximately \$2,500. The value of the palms, ferns, crotches, and other plants was many thousands of dollars. The scene within the mansion was dazzling. As usual, Mrs. McKinley remained seated throughout the evening in one of the blue and gold chairs that separated the receiving group from the guests behind the line. Her toilet was a superb combination of black velvet, point lace, and jet pasteries, and her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. Instead of shaking hands, as has been her custom at previous receptions, Mr. McKinley simply gave a smiling bow to the thousands of guests as they passed down the line, while her hand rested lightly on a huge bouquet of white carnations she held in her lap.

ATLANTIC AND YADKIN.—The directors of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company met yesterday at the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in Baltimore, and elected general officers as follows: J. E. Kenly, general manager; T. M. Emerson, traffic manager; J. F. Divine, general superintendent; W. A. Rich, general auditor, and J. F. Post, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

A resolution was adopted directing the general officers to take possession of the property at midnight on February 14, when the road under foreclosure proceedings as the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. General John Gill, who will retire as receiver of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley when it is taken on February 14 by the Atlantic Coast Line, has been in charge of the property for five years.

## BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Ernest L. Allen.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## From Manila.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—News.—The Filipino generals whose forces were so unmercifully punished by General King's brigade in the fighting last Sunday, nearly 1,000 of them having been killed, are reported to have fled to the interior in disguise to escape violence at the hands of their own people.

The officers in command of the main body of insurgents have asked Aguinaldo to send them reinforcements, but say that they do not want any more Tagalos.

With the exception of the general advance of the American troops on Sunday morning, which was made for the purpose of teaching the Filipinos a lesson because of their attack upon our lines on the previous night, and our capture of the water works on Monday, every forward movement of our troops thus far has been immediately provoked by an attack of the enemy. The territory to the east and southeast of the city is now deserted by the insurgents far in advance of our lines. Regulators are patrolling the white flag, and there is every indication that the villagers have had quite enough of the rule of warfare served by the American cans.

Interest now centers in front of General McArthur's division on the north of the line, several regiments of Stalos having reinforced the insurgents at Calocan, where they fired upon the Americans from their intrenchments last evening. The newly arrived native troops are very aggressive.

The 51st Iowa infantry yesterday burned the village of San Roque, adjoining Cavite.

The leading Filipino authorities have made overtures to General Otis for a cessation of hostilities, which the general has thus far ignored. The machinery of the water works has been repaired and the works are now furnishing an abundant supply of water.

The force at Iloilo has been reinforced by U. S. troops and the cruiser Boston.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—"Tell Aguinaldo that I have no message for him," was General Otis' final statement to the leading Filipino who interviewed him with reference to a cessation of hostilities. The Filipinos had nothing to offer as a basis of settlement and the foregoing answer was given by General Otis when they pressed him for some declaration as to what the Filipinos must concede in order to pave the way to peace.

## Big Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Fire broke out in a bag factory at No. 3 Front street at 7:40 o'clock this morning and gutted a number of buildings in the block bounded by Front, Moore, South and Whitehall streets, destroying at least \$700,000 worth of property. Many factory girls had a narrow escape with their lives, and several firemen were injured. Although the thermometers in the street registered zero only one or two of the hydrants were at all frozen up and none of them so badly as to impede the work of the firemen. Three hotels, the Eastern, Hartman's and the Whitehall, are among the buildings damaged. Walter & Bell's bagging factory at 13 and 5 Front street, where the fire started, was destroyed as were a number of warehouses and buildings occupied by commission merchants, restaurants, and stores. Two firemen fell from a ladder, one being fatally injured. At noon the fire was under control.

Many families were routed out of house and home early this morning by a fire which destroyed the three-story flat house at 1503 Gates avenue, Williamsburg, and which nearly gutted the three adjoining tenement houses. The loss is \$15,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The village of Forestport, in this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. The telephone and telegraph offices were burned.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Delaware and Hudson depot, Sweeney's Hotel, the Saratoga Company's Annex and Schaeffer's cafe were burned today. Loss \$800,000. The fire was caused by a gas leak. The fire caught from the electric light wiring in the depot. The zero weather impeded the work of the firemen, several of whom were badly frostbitten.

## Frigid Weather.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Cold weather records in the West for twenty five years were broken in the early hours of this morning. The storm is at its worst in the West and is moving to the East and South. All Rocky Mountain points and far western ranches report everything frozen up solid. Quincy, Ill.; Hannibal, Kansas City and river points report ice gorges which promise to last for some time. Kentucky reports a coal famine, due to unprecedented demand and a flooding of the mines by water backed up by ice gorges. Iowa reports a storm unequalled since the establishment of the weather bureau.

In Milwaukee, where cold weather is not a stranger, the city officials fear water mains are in danger of freezing, as the ground is frozen to a depth of four feet. In the extreme South the freezing point has been passed and the worst has not yet been reached. The orange crop, which was almost totally destroyed four years ago, is in peril.

## Losing Faith in England.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Earl of Sandwich warned the peers that it was a blunder to omit mention of the West Indies in the Queen's speech as these islands were already losing faith in England and looking toward the United States. The speaker also lamented the indifference to colonial needs in Queensland, Australia, which had resulted in the growth of a faction there working for independence.

## Helpless to Save Himself.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—Habersham Stiles, son of a prominent physician of Atlanta, was burned to death in an old hut on Woodward avenue yesterday. He was an invalid and a physical wreck, unable to move from the scanty furnished bed in which he was carried by his father ten days ago. He was alone when the fire occurred.

## Quay's Fight.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—To-day's ballot for U. S. Senator resulted as follows: Quay 100, Jenks 77, Dalzell 18, scattering 29; total 224; necessary to a choice 113. The break that was predicted from the Quay ranks did not materialize to-day and there is no possibility now of a break of the deadlock this week.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is pleasant to take; it tastes good; children like it; no trouble to administer it and it always cures. Buy the genuine, Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## Foreign News.

SKIBBERKEN, Ireland, Feb. 9.—Terrible weather is prevailing along the Irish coast, and great quantities of wreckage are being washed ashore, most of which is of a character indicating the loss of vessels carrying timber.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Started in the large warships of the London Cork Company, anchored at E.C., at 8 o'clock this morning, and the flames fed by a quantity of chemicals, soon enveloped the whole building. Twenty-five engines were pouring water into the structure, but before 9 o'clock the building was gutted and one of the side walls fell as the adjoining railway arch, doing considerable damage.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 9.—Several thousand troops have been dispatched to suppress an uprising of peasants in the district between the Danube river and the river Ol, in Wallachia. The trouble has been instigated by socialists.

## A Gigantic Coal Combine.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 9.—The largest coal combine the world ever knew is about to be perfected here. Within a few days General St. Clair, attorney for the Chesapeake & Ohio railway and for many West Virginia coal operators, will apply for a charter for the New River and Kanawha Consolidated Coal Company, which will handle the combined output of nearly eighty of the largest mines in the New River and Kanawha districts. The present daily output of the mines is 40,000 tons, but St. Clair said last night that within six months the output will be 50,000 tons daily. The operators will meet here next Thursday and perfect the organization. The amount of money invested in the mines is put at \$25,000,000.

## Dangers of the Grip.

The great danger from la grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. H. Janney, Druggist, 701 King St.

## A Papal Decision Imminent.

ROME, Feb. 9.—Archbishop Ireland yesterday had another long interview with Cardinal Ledochowski. The latter has also been frequently closeted with the Pope. A papal decision on the attitude of the church towards American affairs is regarded as imminent.

## The Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—July—May 73 3/4; Corn—July—May 37 3/4; Oats—July—May 28 3/4; Pork—May—July 20. Lard—May—July 8 7/8.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 9.—Wheat 70 3/4.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday for the winter term. This body reassembles in Richmond March 7.

A number of opinions were handed down by the court. The most important of these was that of the New York Life Insurance Company vs. Davis, from the Circuit Court of Henry county. This is the case in which Davis, who had \$400,000 insurance in the defendant company, was allowed to have been poisoned by Lester, to whom the policy was assigned. Court Judge Rely, delivering his opinion, affirms the lower court in favor of Davis. The court says that while some facts excited suspicion, it falls short of satisfactory evidence to show fraud. The lower court by its decree forfeited to the company an amount equal to the premiums paid by Lester, and only decreed the residue of the policies to be paid the estate of the insured. The evidence, the appellate court says, does not justify, nor public policy require, a decree more favorable to the appellant. Therefore, the decree must be affirmed.

## Decisions were also handed down in the following cases:

Davis vs. New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Southern Railway Co.; affirmed. Wright vs. Independence National Bank, Corporation Court of the city of Lynchburg; affirmed.

Mechant's Bank of Danville vs. Ballou et al.; Circuit Court of Halifax county; affirmed.

Board of Supervisors vs. Talbot, Circuit Court of Montgomery county; affirmed.

Norfolk and Western Railroad Company vs. Reeves, Circuit Court of Smyth county; writ of error and supersedeas; affirmed.

Wright vs. the Commonwealth, Circuit Court of West county; writ of error awarded.

Also, Mosby & Co. vs. Catlett & Jenkins, Circuit Court of Tazewell county; appeal and supersedeas.

Smith vs. Miller, Circuit Court of Culpeper; appeal and supersedeas.

Kirschbaum vs. Blair & Co., Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond; writ of error awarded, bond \$200.

Most ex Mayor of Newport News vs. Newport News, Circuit Court of Newport News; appeal refused.

W. E. Smith, administrator vs. Smith, administrator, Circuit Court of Montgomery county; appeal refused.

Davis vs. Hopper, argued by S. A. Anderson and J. L. Anderson for appellant and submitted.

## NOT TO REFUND.—The Comptroller of the Currency has, after a second consideration, again refused to allow Virginia's claim for the money advanced by the State, out of his contingent fund to equip the troops from this State. This information is imparted to Gov. Tyler through a letter he received yesterday evening from Congressman Lamb. At the request of Capt. Lamb the Secretary of the Treasury induced the Comptroller to reopen the case after his first decision to reject the claim. In the second decision sent by the Comptroller, Mr. Tracewell not only refuses to allow the claim to be paid, but is more positive and pointed in defining his position than he was when the matter was first presented to him.

## The Mexican Senate has confirmed the appointment of Manuel Azperez as ambassador to the United States.

## \$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring him to doing his work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. LENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't get scared when your heart troubles you. Don't likely you suffer from indigestion, cold, dyspepsia, Catarrh, what you eat. It will cure every form of dyspepsia. Edgar Warfield, Jr., corner King and Pitt streets.

## An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Wain, of South Carolina, says: "I have had the grippe, cold, chills and grippe and have taken lots of trash of no account. I have profited to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50 cent bottle and I feel like a new man. I have cold and grippe have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of Chamberlain's honest medicine." F. J. LENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Janney, Druggist, 701 King St.

To insure a happy and healthy life, take the Little Early River, the best pills for constipation and liver troubles. Edgar Warfield, Jr., corner King and Pitt streets.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## WASHINGTON, February 9.

## SENATE.

The House bill to place a light and fog signal on or near the shoal known as the Tail of the Horseshoe in Chesapeake Bay was passed, also several other unimportant bills.

After morning business had closed Mr. Cullom again called up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

## HOUSE.

The war revenue law affecting mortgages and deeds of trust was amended as to provide but one tax stamp on these documents. As construed by the Treasury Department stamp was required on both the mortgage and notes accompanying them.

Mr. Hopkins, who offered the amendment that the government should extend but one tax on